THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 39. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, September 28, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, Druggist and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods. Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28:1y

D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. sep28:1y

HENRY MEIZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andreessohn Druggist & Apothecary, Main st Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28:1y

S. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28:1y

BACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st and Diamond. sep28:1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant. Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28:1y

C. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28:1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 306 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

D RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, 23 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14:1y

RYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners, Dealers in Fruits, &c., Nos. 125, 127, 129 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

T. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

BOWERSOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 21 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

D. Successor to J. M. Robbins, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware, No 5 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, white-washing, &c. Orders left at Dr. Brown's Drug Store, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

ROY, SIMMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 11 R. R. street. Special attention given to wedding and balls. [sep14:1y

S. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14:1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist, Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sep14:1y

WINTER & HEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14:1y

J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14:1y

VAN PELT, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions. Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cisterns. Bridge st, Bridgewater.

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14:1y

BANNER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions, Bridge st, Bridgewater. sep14:1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep14:1y

MRS. BRUEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water st, above Bridge. sep14:1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter & Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. [sep14:1y

MYERS & ROBINSON, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dutton's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sep14:1y

LUTHER MAGINNIS,—*Solicitor*—Proprietor of 3rd Persion Office, & Dealer in Agents' Goods Agents wanted. Water st, bet mills, Bridgewater, P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sep28:1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at B. Clark's, Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—Richmond's Point. [sep28:1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Penn Factory. See adv't. [sep14:1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner, Water st., Rochester, Pa., [sep14:1y

NORAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14:1y

SAMUEL CHANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14:1y

DR. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14:1y

MILLER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & Spruce sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. [sep14:1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Rochester, Pa. [sep14:1y

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, & Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Penn Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep14:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Extension top Heating Furnace, Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sep14:1y

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. p'23

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mh9:1y:c&d apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr2:1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skilful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. sept7, 1870

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., asks pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The same will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. sept7, 1870

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots & Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Post Office. In shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having moved his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. [sep7:1y

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams, Corner, &c., promptly attended to. sep28:1y

J. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinney's building, east of Public Square. mar31:1y

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d st., Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Charges moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call. apr27:6m

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground adjoining the village of Black Hawk, Beaver Co., Pa., containing five acres, on which is erected a new frame building containing 4 rooms. There is never failing spring of water on the premises; also, a number of fruit trees.
apr6:tf N. J. McCORMICK.

J. INNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.
Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. [may18:1y

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.
Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr28,1870—1y

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found

In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

Jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

Legal Blanks, Mittimuses, Justices' Blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale at the office.

EXecutor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob White, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been issued to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required, and all persons having claims against the same will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WHITE, *Ex'r.*
aug17:6w

BARGAINS!!

Ladies' Satchels, selling 85 cents, $1.00 and $1.40

Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of

NOTIONS,

FANCY BASKETS,

CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,

HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c. &c.

Call and Examine our Goods.

O'Leary & Singleton's,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

apr13:1y ch'd June, sept.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

NEW

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NELSON'S BLOCK,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by

STEWART & WILSON

Invites the attention of

The Public Generally

To his Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters & Slippers.

Custom Made Work

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GOODS ALL NEW

AND OF THE

Finest And best Quality.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

that he sells as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

J. D. MILLER,
apr13:1y Diamond, Rochester.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER,
May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Lozenges Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and all cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

may18:1y J. MOORE.

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY

SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
aprn28m:

Miscellaneous.

S. & J. Snellenburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Broadway, New Brighton.

Sept. 14, 1870—1y.

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE
TO BEAVER, Pa.,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

A General Stock of

MERCHANDISE

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY - GOODS,

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA,	POPLINS,
De LAINS,	PRINTS,
CHECKS,	GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
JEANS,	TWEEDS,
DENIMS,	COTTONADES,
CRASH,	FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	HOSIERY, &c., &c,
SHOVELS,	HARDWARE,
RAKES,	SPADES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.	HOES,

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES,	TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,	SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,	SPICES.
TOBACCO,	SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON.
apr20 '70:1y

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY. ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may18:1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep

J. J. Hortter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.

Corner Falls and Broadway, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. Terms cash. sep.14'70:1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after June 7th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.
Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M., leaves Galion at 1.30 A. M. Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.35 P. M., leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	1215AM	935PM	635AM	1035AM
Rochester		959	900	1105
Salem	240	1052	1027	1227PM
Alliance	315	1120	1055	1257
Canton	355	744	1128PM	107
Massillon	411	748	1240	212
Orrville	438	818	115	250
Wooster	500	843	201	320
Mansfield	615	1000	408	550
Crestline { A	640	1050	440	620
Crestline { D	700	1105	500AM	650
Bucyrus	730	1129	538	723
Upper Sandusky	756	1155	605	815
Forest		1228AM	727	852
Lima	856	170	906	1030
Van Wert		320	1019	1130
Fort Wayne	1035	340	1135	1240AM
Columbia		419	1235PM	129
Warsaw		505	130	215
Plymouth	1252PM	535	200	248
Valparaiso		623	430	455
Chicago	325	820	630	620

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Chicago	1120AM	820PM	600AM	535PM
Valparaiso		1102	907	713
Plymouth	1052PM	1138AM	950	805
Warsaw		219	1053	951
Columbia		249	1123	1031
Fort Wayne	215	345	1240PM	1130
Van Wert		558	319	1225AM
Lima	440	605	345	120
Forest		627	427	343
Upper Sandusky	545	1005	603	510
Bucyrus	615	1043	630	550
Crestline { A	640	1115	720	630
Crestline { D	650	1125PM	800AM	630
Mansfield	716	1154	825	723
Wooster	823	201	925	823
Orrville	845	227	947	845
Massillon	908	253	957	917
Canton	939	330	1027	1023
Alliance	950	350	1045	1030
Salem	1018	1423	1140	1050
Rochester		1453	1220PM	1058
Pittsburgh	1130	705	315	1155

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.25 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40 a. m.
Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p. m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.
F. H. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after May 23th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	815AM	1230PM	345PM
Euclid Street	826	1241	356
Hudson	930	133	457
Ravenna	1004	205	529
Alliance	1100	244	620
Bayard	1135	310	
Wellsville	1050PM	427	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	855AM	450PM	
Bayard	1025	626	
Alliance	1115	655	725AM
Ravenna	1203PM	740	815
Hudson	1237	813	855
Euclid Street	141	926	956
Cleveland	155	939	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	0	Mail.	Accom
Bellaire	345AM	725AM	230PM	605PM
Bridgeport	555	815	310	615
Steubenville	730	1100	315	730
Wellsville	815	1255PM	445	
Smith's Ferry	840	146	508	
Beaver				
Rochester	935	240	550	
Pittsburgh	1035	333	655	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	625AM	2050PM	400PM	
Rochester	735	250	530	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	330	604	
Wellsville	950	505	655	
Steubenville	950	505		705AM
Bridgeport	1100	615		805
Bellaire	1110	730		830

This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 925, a.m.
Bayard, 1250a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 340pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY MEIZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr, 1870:1y

Dry G

B. S. Ba[illegible]rs,

Bridge Street

BRIDGE[illegible]ER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING SUPPLIES OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Black and White Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen [illegible]
White and Colored [illegible]
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
[illegible] Prints,
[illegible] Chintzes,
Linen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Ticklings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeanettes,
Table Linens,
Irish Linens,
Crash,
Cotton Flannels,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Mitts.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White and Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Dipped Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat, &c. &c.

SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Cast Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, S. & md 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes to the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. BANGER.
dec27:6m:y—[ychg]

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States.

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, conducted by the oldest School in the country.

Situate in the centre of iron and coal districts, a second to none in point of location, more easy of access. Rate in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction by expert, the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, sent free.

SMITH & COWLEY, Proprietors.

Professors, Bookman & Dowd, [illegible] University, are making wonderful cures of Cancer. Those afflicted should call at once. A painless treatment, no knife, no plastering, no [illegible] There is no [illegible] chemical elements of [illegible] growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted call on the Professors Bookman & Dowd, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

[illegible]ly

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Hackney, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2:1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Steck's Patent by which they can put on Vulcanite or Gold Plate, with beautiful enameled polish and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore, and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one who has once worn it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 45 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all nauseas and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a matter of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
nov21tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

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aug18:6w

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DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

No. II.—Maryland, solicited by Lord Baltimore in 1633, certainly furnished four gold and true men to sign the Declaration of Independence, in the days of the Revolution of 1776, whatever it did not do in the days of the recent rebellion. At first, however, "My Maryland," (this about as much as the Tuileries are now another fallen chieftain,) manifested more reluctance in a severance from the mother country than either of the other colonies. The names of Chase and Carroll of Paca and Stone, and the scenes and transactions in which these men bore a part have long since become a matter of history, with which almost every individual is now more or less acquainted.

Samuel Chase was born in Somerset, Maryland, April, 1741. At 18 years of age he commenced the study of law at Annapolis; at 20 he was admitted to practice before the Mayor's court, and at 22 became a member of the bar. His legal career was a most successful one, and only surpassed by his labor in the cause of freedom. At the early age of 20 he was chosen a member of the provincial Assembly, and in 1774 to the Continental Congress. In 1776 he was appointed one of the committee, with Franklin and Carroll, to go on a mission to Canada for the purpose of effecting a concurrence of that province with the action of other English colonies. He continued in Congress till 1778. In 1796 he was chosen by Washington a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he held for 15 years. This truly great and good man died June 19th, 1811.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the most prominent Revolutionary patriots, was of Irish descent, and born September 20, 1737, one hundred and thirty-three years ago. When only 8 years old he entered the Jesuit College of St. Omer, where he remained until 1750. Thence he was sent to Rheims, where he spent a year, and to the College of Louis le Grande, from which he graduated in 1754. He was one of the most influential members of Congress, and unhesitatingly consecrated his life and his immense fortune to the cause of independence. His was the happiness of seeing his country rank among the first nations of the world. His eloquence was of the smooth, gentle, satisfactory kind, delighting all and convincing many. He never seemed fatigued with his labors, nor faint with his exertions. His blood and judgment were so commingled that his highest efforts were as easy and natural as if engaged in ordinary duties. He owned Carroll's Manor, near Fredericktown, and about 100 slaves. I was once begging for a church in Bedford, Pa., where I then lived; off I went to my home near Baltimore, I felt free to call upon him and he cheerfully gave me a $10 donation. He passed the last thirty years of his life in most happy retirement—after surviving several years all the others of the immortal band of signers he calmly closed from earth on the 14th of November, 1832, in the 95th year of his age. [illegible] He was a [illegible] and [illegible] but fell like a [illegible] when [illegible] full time, receiving private instruction by expert, the entire course. [illegible] ripened fruit all ripe for [illegible] Carroll of Carrollton was the last [illegible] of the signers to [illegible] the wheels of every life at last stood still.

William Paca was born at Wye Hall, Maryland, in 1740. He enjoyed every advantage, and entered Philadelphia [illegible] at home, he graduated with high [illegible] admitted to the bar, in [illegible] and in 1774 chosen a member of the provincial Assembly. By his patriotic conduct in this revolutionary period he gained a wide popularity with the people, who elected him to the Continental Congress of 1774-78, and to the chief judiciary in Maryland. These duties honorably discharged, when in 1782 he was appointed Governor of Maryland. After a service of 1 year in this capacity he retired to private life, and died in 1799. While in Congress Mr. Paca was also prevented from voting for the Declaration of Independence until after the removal of the Colonial instructions in June 1776; at which time he boldly advocated its adoption, and pledged Maryland for its maintainance. It is worthy of note that the very day he gave his vote of approval he was again unanimously re-elected.

Thomas Stone was born at Poulton Manor, Maryland, in 1743. He had a good classical education, and after the study of law for a few years entered upon its practice in 1764 in Annapolis. His attention was early directed to the American cause, and in obedience to the behests of duty he consented to serve in the General Congress of 1774-75. He not only signed the Declaration, but aided in framing the articles of confederation, adopted in 1777, and in advocating their justice. Mr. S. was one of the influential men in Congress, (and once its President), until 1785, when he retired to his home, Port Tobacco, where he died Oct. 5th, 1787, aged 45 years. He was a lawyer, a man of talent, and a distinguished politician; but he at last left politics and returned to the bar, where he became more and more distinguished, but he did not live to enjoy his fame long.—"Better to live well than long."

The biographies of "our country's sires" give to our youth examples of great and good men, worthy the emulation of every one interested in the welfare of our country.

J. T. R.

—The *Tribune's* special correspondent writing from Carlsruhe on the 8th, says: The Strasburg besieging army is constantly reinforced. Their numbers are nearly 70,000. Shortly the defenders are desperate but futile. Batteries are rapidly completing, and the heaviest guns are placed in the nearest parallels. The French sharpshooters are doing much mischief on the Upper Rhine. The railway between Basle and Frierburg has been repeatedly cut at Schlingen. Passenger trains are fired on and passengers wounded.

—"Dey may rail against women as much as dey like," said a darkey lately; "dey can't set me against dem. I hab always in my life found dem to be just in lub; just in a quarrel, just in de dance, just in de ice cream saloon, just in de fust, best and de last in de sick room. What would we do without dem? Let us be born as young, as ugly, as helpless as we please, and a woman's arm am ready to receive us. She it am dat giv us our fust dose of castor oil, and puts clothes on our helpless naked limbs, and cribbers up our toots and noses in long flannel petticoats; and it am she, as we grow up, dat fills our dinner basket wid doughnuts and apples as we start for school, and ticks us when we tear our trowsers."

—A droll fellow was asked by an old lady to read the newspaper, and taking it began as follows: "Last night, yesterday morning, about nine o'clock in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungry boy, about forty years old, bought a tip custard for a levy, and threw it through a brick wall 9 feet thick, and jumped over it, broke his right ankle above the left knee, fell into a dry mill pond and was drowned. About four years after on the same day, an old cat had twenty turkey gobblers; a wind blew Yankee Doodle on a flying pun and knocked the Dutch Church down, and killed a saw and two dead pigs at Boston, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his own Aunt Peter." The old lady, taking breath, exclaimed:—"Du tell!"

Ohio River Improvement.

Capt. Geo. W. Riley has reviewed the Improvement of Ohio River Navigation. Compiled by Prof. Gross, and sent to the press. [illegible]

The U. S. Engineer, survey department of Major Gormgery named the Tuscarawas, having returned from Warsaw, was lying in quite Newport Barracks Sunday, and he paid here a visit, with a view to gaining information from Colonel Wm. E. Merrill himself in reference to the improvements of navigation in the Ohio river that had already been made, that were in progress, and that were contemplated. Colonel Merrill, in charge of the department of the Ohio River improvements, was not on board, but instead we were favored with the observations of Captain George W. Rowley, commander of the steamer, who is also President of the Pilots' Association at Pittsburgh and is one of the oldest and most competent pilots on the river. We will give the result of an hour's interview, briefly as we can.

The Major Sanders is a long, low rakish (we came near saying piratical) looking craft, which runs the stars and stripes up her jackstaff at sunrise every day, and lowers them at sundown, in accordance with army regulations. She is owned by the Government. Formerly her name was "Tidewater," but when Colonel Wm. E.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 28, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870

For Congress:
JOSEHH B. DONLEY, of Greene Co.

For Assembly:
THOMAS J. CHANDLER,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. R. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH,
DR. JOHN MURRAY.

THE friends of Dr. Shurlock are stating that on the vote on the 3rd inst. to appoint a special committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the Chandler-Shurlock case, there were only *five* members in favor of the proposed investigation. We have the authority of several members of the Committee for stating that no less than *fifteen* were in favor of inquiring into all these charges, and so voted on General Power's motion for the appointment of a special committee.

ELSEWHERE in this paper we give the particulars of a *William* Torrence "ticket sticker," distributed by Mr. M. S. Quay. We presume this same individual has distributed stickers with the name of *Henry* Reed on them for Poor House Director; and still others, with the name of *John B.* Christy on them for Auditor. Republicans! in every township and borough of the county let us urge it upon you that wherever you find any of these bogus ticket stickers gather them up and destroy, or send them in to this office.

A WRITER in the last *Radical* tells the readers of that paper that the Argus has lost considerable of the party printing. Nobody disputes this but the fact itself needs a little explanation: Last year the brother of the editor of this paper was chairman of the County Committee, and he divided the party printing equally between the ARGUS and the *Radical*. This year Dr. Stanton is chairman of the County Committee, and instead of dividing the party printing as was done last year, we have from some cause or other, not been permitted to get even a penny's worth of party printing since he came into office.

EVERY kind of political trading possible to be devised, will be resorted to this Fall, by the "Ring," to get votes for Dr. Shurlock. At present it is "set up" that Donley is to be traded off to the supporters of McClelland, for Congress; the McClelland men agreeing in return to vote for Shurlock. Rutan was absent last week, and was most probably on a visit to Washington county arranging this trade. The "Ring" here does not care a cent for Donley, while its very life depends upon the success of Shurlock. Without Shurlock in the House Rutan's game in the Senate is completely blocked. He will therefore spend time and money without stint to secure votes for Shurlock, at the expense of Donley, or any other candidate on the Republican ticket.

REPUBLICANS! give us your attention for a moment. A few weeks ago the *Radical* informed the public "that it was not sure but that it would be better for our county if the Democrats had a representative in the Commissoners', Poor House and Auditors' boards." Subsequently its editors alleged that they did not mean what they said but that their remarks referred to the cumulative system of voting. Now let us show you, from the recent acts of one of them, just what they did mean: Last week information was conveyed to us that a "Torrence ticket sticker" was being circulated by Mr. *M. S. Quay*. We took the trail and soon chased a batch of them up. A ticket sticker is a particular candidate's name printed in small type, with gum Arabic on the reverse side. The idea is to paste this name over the opposing candidate's name for the same office. In the instance now referred to, the name "William Torrence" is neatly printed, so that it may be pasted over "Christian Haller" in the Democratic ticket. One would think from this that M. S. Q. was intent on rushing Torrence through, but wait a moment. There is no such person as "William Torrence" a candidate for county commissoner, and Quay's purpose is to fool such Democrats as wish to vote for *Samuel* Torrence, into throwing their votes away. Of course a vote for *William* Torrence, would not be counted as a vote for *Samuel* Torrence. It will not do for Mr. Quay to say that this was printed through a *mistake*, for he keeps *Samuel Torrence's* name at the head of his paper, and is famililiar with it, and more than this: we venture the opinion that he never had any authority from Samuel Torrence for printing any "ticket stickers" for him of any kind. How long must this base treachery continue? Republicans is the ARGUS doing wrong in contending with these traitors? Answer with your ballots on the second Tuesday of October.

THE Republican Convention for determining the returns of the primary meetings was held in May last. That Convention declared that Dr. Shurlock was the nominee of the party by 112 majority.

Immediately after the Convention adjourned, we were waited upon and requested to postpone the publication of the table of returns, embracing the figures given for each candidate. We had the table already prepared, and were about ready to publish it in our next issue. But we had not yet added up the figures to find out what the real majority of each candidate was.

After we had added up the figures, we saw the joke. And we now know the point of it consisted in the idea that the joker, who requested us to postpone declaring the result for a week, wanted it to go abroad that Dr. Shurlock really had 112 majority when his *apparent* majority was but 12. And we know further that Rutan hurried off a dispatch, to the east, that Shurlock had 112 majority when he knew the figures made it only 12. That *twelve* was a *fraudulent majority!!* If it had been announced to the Convention that Dr. Shurlock had only twelve of a majority *at that time*, such majority would have been contested, as Dr. Shurlock well knows; and he would have lost it. There were more than twelve Democratic votes known to members of that Convention as having been cast for Dr. Shurlock, and with these stricken off, Chandler would have been declared the nominee. We know this. Dr. Shurlock knows it; Quay knows it, and so does Rutan. Dr. Shurlock therefore was not fairly nominated; in fact, he was not nominated at all. The reason, then, why we were asked not to publish the table of returns for a week was that the nomination of Shurlock might be thought to be a settled thing—with the one hundred added, by the report of one of Clerks to the Convention, to his apparent majority. A week would go a long way toward the propogation of such a falsehood, and the figures would scarcely be looked into after that time.

But, we were not caught in that trap. We published the figures at once, and Dr. Shurlock could show but 12 apparent majority, and facts developed since that time show he had not even that number, but that Dr. Chandler was fairly nominated. These are facts known to all the persons connected with the counting of the votes of that primary election; and we now ask Messrs. Quay, Rutan and Shurlock if *they* did not send the messenger, above referred to, to us, for the purpose named above?—*Yes* or *no* from either of them will suit us.

WE are requested to state that if the *Radical* has its $100.00 to give yet to anybody that was influenced by Dr. Shurlock to vote for John Grebing, a Republican voter is at hand who will swear that *Dr. Shurlock* gave him a ticket last fall with John Grebing's name on it for Sheriff and told him to vote it. Let the *Radical* now place the $100.00 in the hands of, say William Orr, esq., and said voter will put in an appearance at once.

IF Mr. Patterson desires, for his own protection, to keep the *original* list of voters at the primary meeting in Phillipsburg last May, why not permit Dr. Chandler, ourselves, or the public to have a copy of it? The granting of that favor could do neither Mr. Patterson nor Dr. Shurlock harm, yet the former says "I will submit to no further examination of them nor permit them (the Phillipsburg papers) to pass from my hands."

THE list of voters at the primary meeting in Phillipsburg last May still continues locked up and the "elect" themselves, we believe are not permitted to have even a glimpse of it. Why is this thus? If the list is an honest one, why should it be kept from anybody's sight? It would be a scandal to the Republicans of the county, if they should discover from an inspection of that list of voters, that they were asked to support a candidate for the Legislature nominated for them by Democratic votes, in the borough of Phillipsburg.

MESSRS QUAY, Rutan and Shurlock having no military records themselves seem determined to defeat every ex-soldier for office who carries a scar upon his person or dangles an empty sleeeve at his side. Last fall they defeated Arthur Shields, a wounded soldier for Sheriff; this fall, one of them at least is distributing a *spurious ticket*, having, as an objective point, the defeat of our one-armed soldier candidate for county commissioner. Soldiers! of Beaver county! Is this the treatment you merit at the hands of these men? No. Then show them that you fully comprehend their perfidy by voting solid against that one of their number who desires a seat in the Legislature.

"TOM" MARSHALL of Pittsburgh, who usually comes down to Beaver to make speeches when he is wanted, and a gentleman, who generally draws a crowd, used the following language in a speech in Allegheny city a few night's ago:

"First I say as I have always said, *don't vote for a man you don't believe is a man of integrity. Take up your ticket and look at every name, and if you see a man therein whom you have not confidence, why if you can find a better man on any ticket scratch the bad man out and put the good one on.* I always said that to you at every election and I say it to you now."

Republicans of Beaver county, if not disposed to follow our advice on the 2nd Tuesday of October, follow "Tom" Marshall's. If you have confidence in Dr. Shurlock's political integrity vote for him; if on the other hand, you believe him to be an unsafe man to send to Harrisburg as your representative, scratch his name from the ticket and substitute Dr. Chandler's.

THE *Radical*, being alarmed at the situation of Dr. Shurlock, tries to figure up that if he is not elected there will be a Democratic majority in the next Legislature. To do so, it sets down Allegheny, Lancaster, Armstrong and Philadelphia counties as Democratic. This involves a change of about 18,000 votes from Republican to Democratic in those counties alone. Such a change is not at all probable. The *Radical* might as well set down Bradford, Tioga and Lawrence counties in its list as probably Democratic this fall, and the State as Democratic by about 100,000 majority. No doubt it would like to make the people believe this result would follow if Shurlock is not elected. But the humbug is too transparent. Shurlock will not be missed, in the Legislature, except by the "ring," and it is in this behalf that the *Radical* adds:

"If any one tells you we do not need Shurlock's vote at Harrisburg, this winter, tell him it is a Democratic lie."

We do not doubt that the "ring" needs Shurlock's vote at Harrisburg this winter. That "ring" is straining all its powers and violating all truth to secure that vote. And when the *Radical* says: "*we need Shurlock's vote*," it states the fact literally. It means that the "ring" does need it. The people do *not* need it, however. The interests of the Republican party in Pennsylvania are entirely safe without it—much safer than they would be with it—for it will be voted altogether at the bidding of the 'ring;' and the rottenness of the "ring," if not checked, will destroy the Republican party. It is the duty of the Republicans of Beaver county to check it as far as they are able in the defeat of Shurlock and the success of Chandler—the legitimate candidate of the party.

LIGHT BREAKING ON US FROM PHILLIPSBURG—THE DEMOCRATS VOTED THERE WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE—LOOK AT THE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD IN THAT PRECINCT.

Mr. Patterson, of Beaver Falls, chairman of the county convention on the 31st of May, having written a letter last week, in which he peremptorily refused to permit the list of voters at Phillipsburg to be seen, we went over to that borough on last Friday to gather up some facts touching the primary meeting held there on the 28th of May. Of course no *record* of the meeting could be found there. We ascertained, however, that Mr. Robert Routh was the Judge, and Augustus Frank and Jas. A. Irons were the clerks. Mr. Irons is absent, having been away from home for some weeks, and we also failed to see Mr. Routh. Mr. Frank told us at once that a number of Phillipsburg Democrats took part in the primary meeting, against his protest, but how many voted, he could not now tell. He told us that Mr. Aaron Snodgrass, an active Republican of that borough, also protested against the Democrats voting there at that time, and Mr. Frank went with us to see Mr. S., who gave us the following statement:

"I went to the primary meeting about dusk and was informed that the Democrats had been allowed to vote. I protested against this, and stated in the presence of the Board that I would attend the county Convention on the next Tuesday, and ask that body to rule out the Democratic votes cast here. Mr. William Burns also protested, and promised me that he would attend the Convention at Beaver, too, and have the wrong righted. When Tuesday came I could not leave home; and I afterwards learned that Mr. Burns did not get over to the Convention either. My understanding at the time was that nine Democrats had voted, and this was some time before the polls closed."

Mr. Snodgrass' statement was corroborated, as far as his recollection went, by Mr. Frank, one of the clerks. Both of these gentlemen are quite intelligent, and we had no hesitation in believing every word they uttered on the subject.

From the known proclivities of those who invited the Phillipsburg Democrats to the Republican primary meeting, there is scarcely a doubt but that almost every one of them voted for *Dr. Shurlock*. After reading Mr. Snodgrass' statement, corroborated as it is by Mr. Frank, will anybody continue to wonder why the Phillipsburg list of voters was sent away from the county seat, ordered under lock and key, and an examination of it peremptorily refused? We think not. That branch of the present political imbroglio is no longer obscure.

DURING the two week's of court held in Beaver this month, there was a regular organization of persons here whose business it was to talk to every juror, litigant, and witness, in Dr. Shurlock's favor, and in this way to create public sentiment in his behalf. The success of the organization, in this particular, was boasted of after court adjourned. The same persons are to renew their efforts this week on the Fair Grounds, hence our country friends may expect to be badgered no little on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, on the subject of giving Dr. Shurlock a "good vote" in their respective districts.

"Mr. Shurlock introduced a bill incorporating the South-side Railroad Company. The corporators are J. H. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, jr., M. S. Quay, Thos. A. Scott, and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh, on the left bank of the Ohio, to Beaver. Mr. Adams objected to the consideration, and Mr. Humphreys supported the bill. Laid over."

The above appeared in the Legislative proceedings of last winter, and was copied into the ARGUS at that time. It was evident to everybody, not only here but at Harrisburg, that there was a "snake" in this bill, and it was only public indignation, finding vent through the newspapers, that killed the measure that session. It was known early last fall, that the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad Company, intended laying their track down on the left bank of the Ohio river to Beaver, and the Quay-Shurlock bill was only intended to give the above named corporators a *prior* title to the ground known to be wanted by the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago company. That Messrs. Scott, Cameron, Quay & Co., ever intended building a road there is simply preposterous, and this will be apparent to every one who knows that Thos. A Scott is vice President of the Penns. Central R. R., and the company owning that road are the lessees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. Of course being the lessees of the road on the *right* bank of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Beaver, they would neither build one themselves nor want any other company to build a road from Pittsburgh to Beaver on the *left* bank of that stream. Hence, the purpose of the bill offered by Mr. Shurlock was to prevent the building of the road on the left bank of the river entirely, or to oblige the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, to pay the corporators in his bill, say seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars *for their* title to the route wanted by the Baltimore, & Chicago organization. The latter looked upon this movement in our Legislature as an attempt to head them off, and not to permit them to pass through our county with their road, unless they would submit to a species of blackmailing such as they had not met with anywhere along the line of their proposed route from east to west. They, therefore turned aside at Pittsburgh and began to make surveys thro' Butler and Lawrence counties, with a view of giving us the "go by" entirely, if a practicable route through these counties, could be found. We do not know what their success in that direction was but we have heard it alleged recently that they preferred coming through this county, thence by way of New Lisbon, west, provided the right of way could be had without submitting to extortion from private landholders or public corporators. We all know that the building of this road will enhance the value of real estate in Beaver county from 25 to 50 per cent. and yet we find Dr. Shurlock, the immediate representative of our interests at Harrisburg last winter, offering a bill, which would virtually turn this improvement away from us or oblige those who desired to make it to pay his friends a heavy sum of money for their charter before they could move forward in their work. Dr. Shurlock's bill was defeated last winter, but what guarantee have we that it will not be brought up again next winter, provided he is returned to the Legislature. People of Beaver county—voters of the "left bank of the Ohio," of Beaver borough, Brighton, Chippewa, South Beaver and Ohio townships in particular—show by your votes on the 2nd Tuesday of October that you comprehend your own material interests, and when you know a public officer has failed to do his duty that you have the moral courage to refuse to assist in his re-election. Give your ballot to Chandler for the Legislature—a man who will have no personal friends to reward at the expense of the great body of his constituents.

THE address of the chairman of the county committee will be found in the ARGUS of to day. It is a neatly written document, and with the exception of that part of it relating to Messrs Rutan and Shurlock, and to the Chandler—Shurlock imbroglio, we can give it a cordial approval. He mis-states the case, however, when he says that the "opposition to him (Dr. Shurlock) has had its origin in matters of a personal character." nor is he nigher the true condition of things when he alleges that the evidence of fraud in Dr. Shurlock's nomination is "unworthy of further consideration." *That* may possibly be Dr. Stanton's belief, but it is not the judgment of a great many men in Beaver County who are probably as little *biased* on this whole subject as is the chairman of the county committee himself. As to the opposition to Dr. Shurlock being a personal matter, we have only to say again that no such motive has influenced us in withholding our support from him. In answer, through the Pitts. *Commercial*, to an article in the *Gazette* of the same place, last week, a correspondent from Beaver comes so near giving our reasons for not supporting Dr. Shurlock that we adopt them here:

First—Because he is the "*pet*" of a corrupt ring of political hucksters.

Second—Because he is not the regular nominee of the Republican party in Beaver county.

Third—Because, to secure his nomination, he and his friends resorted to unfair means—by intimidating honest voters and thus preventing them from voting at the primary meeting—and allowing Democrats to vote—in addition to making fraudulent returns.

Fourth—Because the County Committee refused to investigate these charges of fraud when requested so to do.

Fifth—Because Dr. Shurlock was identified with the 'South Side Railroad Company' bill attempted to be passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Sixth—Because he was in sympathy and co-operating relation with the friends of the "Sandbar" bill of last session, which the *Gazette* so abundantly denounced and so goaded its author that he abandoned it.

Seventh—Because he and his friends were privy to secret arrangements, which defeated a portion of the Republican ticket in Beaver county last fall.

These are some of the many reasons why the Republicans of the county will not support Dr. Shurlock, but will vote for Dr. Chandler. Republicans of Beaver county, joining hands with Republicans of Allegheny county, have made up their minds to war against rings and "ringleaders," and no amount of scolding on the part of the wheezy old "organ" can deter them from their unalterable purpose.

INITIAL efforts were made, last winter, in the State Legislature to pass a bill to indemnify citizens of the border counties of Pennsylvania, for losses sustained in consequence of the destruction of property by the rebel troops during their invasion of the State. These claims were contracted to be engineered through the Legislature at 20 per cent. by a ring of lobby members. That per centage on claims reaching three million dollars in the aggregate, would give the nice little sum of six hundred thousand dollars. It was defeated last winter, because the election of Gen. Irwin as State Treasurer, deprived those having the matter in charge from the use of the funds of the Treasury in buying its passage. It is on the programme for action in the ensuing winter; and it is currently reported, east of the mountains, that Mr. Quay is largely interested in the passage of the bill. Is it any wonder therefore, that he is very anxious for the success of Dr. Shurlock? It will be remembered, Mr. Quay advocated the bill, in the *Radical* last winter. This is but one of the methods by which the Treasury is proposed to be robbed.

A vote for Shurlock is a vote to deplete the State Treasury of three millions of dollars!

The *Radical*, and its correspondents, have been intimating from time to time, that our course, in regard to Dr. Shurlock, was owing to disappointment because our brother was not nominated for Congress. This is simply false, as we have heretofore characterized it. Instead of disappointment, we rejoice, as does every true friend that he has in the county, that he is not now the nominee—for he would have been *traded off*, just as Arthur Shields was traded off, and just as Mr. Donley will be traded off in return for votes for Shurlock. We have shut our eyes too often within the past two years, to fraudulent and corrupt transactions on the part of would-be-leaders in this county.—Had we thrown overboard a candidate last year, whose nomination was procured disreputably, and who, by recent developements, has been proven guilty of the basest treachery to one of his colleagues, the party today would be in a far healthier condition. We awaited anxiously the action of the County Committee. We expected as a matter of course that it would take cognizance of the alleged frauds attending the nomination of Dr. Shurlock. Our course would have been precisely the same under similar circumstances, no matter who had been nominated for Congress.

Dr. Shurlock was doomed to defeat, in any event, unless a very large portion of the Democratic vote could have been got for him. Hundreds of Republican votes would have been withheld from him on account of his supposed connection with the Shields treachery, and the presentation of his "South side Railroad Scheme."

But, even if this was the motive that actuated us, how easily Dr. Shurlock and his friends could have swept away our entire stock in trade, by coming forward squarely and manfully in demanding an investigation. Had that investigation been accorded by the Committee, and the charges disproved, not even the slightest pretext would have been left us for resisting his election. Has this been done? On the contrary, every impediment has been thrown in the way of a fair and impartial investigation. Nothing, therefore, has been left us but either to remain silent, as heretofore, when disreputable political transactions were going on, or take the course we have felt compelled from a sense of duty to adopt. Were we aiming at the defeat of Mr. Donley, as is basely charged, we should haul down his name from the head of our paper. When we oppose a candidate we do it *openly* not *stealthily*, nor in the dark, like a midnight assassin. Their insinuations are only thrown out to cover up the tracks of certain men, and to hide the treachery they meditate against Mr. Donley. We have facts in our possession that leave not a particle of doubt in our mind that arrangements have already been made, by which Mr. Donley, Mr. Torrence, and other candidates on the ticket, are to be sold out for Democratic votes for Dr. Shurlock.

THE reader cannot fail to have been struck with the remarkable language in the card of Mr. James Patterson, last week, peremptorily refusing Dr. Chandler even a *copy* of the list of voters of Phillipsburg borough at the primary meeting on the 28th of May: "These papers are now all in a mixed confused mass since their last examination, and it would take much time to put them in such order as would enable me to find any certain one of them." There ought to be but 38 lists of voters in this "confused mass." They could be recognized from the rest of the papers at a glance, and separated in not over ten minutes. Copying *twenty-six* names would not require more than *ten* minutes more—in all *twenty* minutes! Mr. M. T. Kennedy, Mr. Agnew Duff, and Mr. J. C. Boyle have had full access to them. How many others, friends of Dr. Shurlock, have had the same privilege, we know not. But Dr. Chandler, the person most *deeply interested*, and who has the strongest grounds for believing himself most *foully wronged*, cannot even get a *copy* of a paper containing but 38 names; (mark! he did not ask for the *original*). And this absolute refusal, too, coming from a gentleman who has no more right to the custody of those papers than any other member of the late county convention, for it is needless to say that his functions as chairman ceased with the adjournment of that body. Is it strange, then, that the Republican mind of the county is agitated and feverish over this and kindred transactions, on the part of those who assume to be our leaders—and that every fair dealing man is forced to the conclusion, that there is something *radically* wrong?

"MORE" FRAUDS! "MORE" QUAY!! "MORE TRICKERY!!!

On last Monday morning we received a private letter from a distant part of the State, in which we were notified that M. S. Quay was having the tickets for our election, in October, printed at *Philadelphia*. The writer went on to say that there was some "infernal rascality under this," and suggested that the Republicans of the county had better be on the lookout for it. Our informant is well posted, and trustworthy, and we have no doubt but his note of warning is well intended.

That Mr. Quay is engaged in a trick in getting tickets printed at Philadelphia, for this county, is apparent—for such a thing was never done here before. He, more than likely, intends to *flood* the county with tickets *properly* printed for Dr. Shurlock, and those for Chandler and Jackson *improperly* printed. For instance, if *John* E. Jackson, and *William* J. Chandler, were on tickets and voted instead of James E. Jackson and Thomas J. Chandler, they would be cast aside and not counted for the men they were intended to benefit at all.

By throwing a large number of votes away in this manner, he doubtless, thinks a plurality can be given to Dr. Shurlock at the October election. Voters of the county, be on your guard.

PLUNDERING SCHEMES.

For the Argus.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I am glad to know that Dr. T. J. Chandler, notwithstanding his having been basely swindled out of the nomination for Assembly at the convention of 28th May last, did at the late County Committee meeting on the 3d instant, generously authorize his friends to withdraw his name, if Dr. Shurlock would do likewise; and let the committee decide upon some good man who could command a united party vote. Mr. Shurlock's friends refused. Surely, if defeat results from their action, the responsibility must rest with them. Now, the public may reasonably inquire what object could possibly induce any faction to cling to a man with so much tenacity, when they admit that defeat must follow in the event of a split in the Republican party. It is very evident that there must be some gigantic speculation in the future to be accomplished, and they must have tried and reliable men to do their work. Perhaps some light may be obtained from a glance at the following facts: It will be remembered that last winter a certain faction, which pretends to great hostility to Railroad companies, got up a "Southside Railroad Swindle;" and, Thos. Scott, the great Pa. Railroad King, was one of the charter members, which was a sure guarantee that it never would be built, but was only intended to prevent other railroad companies from obtaining a charter who would build, or compel them to pay an enormous *bonus* for the speculator's charter.

It will also be recollected that there was an effort made to get an act passed last winter to enlarge our canal, and that our members of the House and Senate wrote, and came home personally, and represented that it was a monstrous swindle, and to manufacture public sentiment to justify their opposition to this enterprise, this same James Patterson, who so fiercely attacks Dr. Chandler, wrote a long silly letter for publication in the *Radical*, denouncing the project of enlarging the canal.

It will also be remembered that it was openly proclaimed that Vanderbilt and his agents, with other New York capitalists, were at Harrisburg with large sums of money to defeat the passage of the enlargement bill, and thus dry up our canal, and prevent the completion of this great water communication between the Northern Lakes and the Ohio River; thereby securing to New York the entire monopoly of the water carriage of this great Lake trade.

Last winter a very strong effort was made in the Legislature of our State, by the "ring managers," to obtain the passage of a bill to pay some three million dollars to citizens of the Border counties for damages sustained in consequence of the invasion of the rebels into our State. These claimants were to pay the "ring" *twenty per cent.* to procure the passage of the bill through the Legislature. This would have placed six hundred thousand dollars at their disposal. A nice little sum to electioneer for the control of the State offices! It may be said our members—Rutan and Shurlock—would oppose the passage of such a bill. This is not very likely, especially when it is remembered they are the daily companions and bosom friends of the parties who have taken the contract to engineer the bill through the Legislature. All that prevented the passage of this swindle, last winter, was the change in the State Treasurer. This prevented them from obtaining money from the public Treasury wherewith to bribe members. No wonder the head engineer of the bill, swore so bitterly a few days prior to the holding of the primary meeting in May last, that "if Dr. Chandler was nominated, he would 'burst up' the whole d——d Republican party!" He well knew he could never use Dr. C. to accomplish this favorite base swindle of the ring, and betrayal of the interests of the people and the party in the next Legislature. It is the purpose of the "ring" to bring up this bill during the approaching winter, *providing* they succeed in electing a State *Treasurer* who will favor the project by loaning sufficient public funds to secure the passage of the bill, and reimburse the Treasury from the *per centage* on the claim.

A CITIZEN.

An Address to the Republicans of Beaver County.

On the second Tuesday of October next, it will be your privilege and your duty to exercise the right of franchise, a right which, through the instrumentality of the Republican party, is at last guaranteed to every loyal citizen of the United States.

All elections are important to the welfare of the people, and no one should feel that he has a right to neglect a duty so sacred.

The approaching election, owing to the measures of great public interest which will and may come before the next sessions of Congress and Legislature, will possess a peculiar importance.

The next session of the Legislature will make the new congressional, senatorial and representative apportionments, and it is therefore of the greatest importance to each district that it should be represented by republicans.

At the last session of the Legislature, a swindle of the greatest magnitude would have been perpetrated, but for the timely acts of our noble Governor. Our Representative is already on the record on this scheme, and we have thanked him for his vote in opposition to it. The corporations defeated thereby, are making an effort to overthrow all who voted against the bill. This should be a sufficient evidence that their reelection will be for the public good.

Our opponents have great hopes that, by the restoration to power of their friends in the South, they will have a majority in the next Congress. It must not be. We must maintain our majority there, in order that we may sustain the administration in the wise and judicious policy it has thus far pursued; that it may fulfill the pledges made by the party in 1868, namely:

To "have peace;"

To guarantee equal, civil and political rights to all citizens;

To secure the payment of the national debt;

To prohibit our country from ever assuming the payment of the rebel debt;

To equalize and reduce taxation;

To promptly and honestly collect the revenues;

To pay the pensions to those maimed in our country's defense;

To administer the government with justice, efficiency and economy.

In a word, it will be our duty, by our votes, to maintain the Declaration of Independence, which covers all these principles, and is the foundation of our republic.

In view of the existing conflicts and tottering dynasties of the old world, and of the rapidly growing desire for republican forms of government, ours, the great example of self government, must not fail. The perpetuity of our institutions must not be imperiled by permitting the reins of power to fall into the hands of those who so recently well nigh engulfed us.

If we would maintain our financial credit abroad, if we would have foreign aid to fund our debt at four per cent., if we would encourage the masses in the old world, in their struggle for freedom, we must continue in power the party which, by its lifelong opposition to slavery, and its legitimate fruits, disloyalty and degradation of labor, and by its having saved the nation's life in its recent hour of peril, has shown to the world its ability to appreciate the hopes and necessities of an industrious, peace loving, loyal and free people.

The candidates chosen for our support, are men who, in private and public life, have proven themselves worthy of confidence. Almost all of them have, on the battle field, in a manner not to be gainsaid, proven their devotion to our cherished principles, and their claim to the support of a loyal people.

Our candidates for Congress and Legislature bring a valuable experience in their duties, and with our candidate for Commissioner (a one armed soldier) they have a record of past services which will be an earnest of their efficiency and fidelity in the future. As it would have been unwise to have recalled these soldiers from the army just as they had learned their martial duties, so now would it be, to permit their places to be filled by those inexperienced in parliamentary duties. As they have, at all times, been consistent in their devotion to the principles for which they were willing to offer their lives, let us continue to them that support which our party gave them when in the field.

To their comrades in arms, we need make no such appeal. They can well remember who were their friends and who their enemies in the late conflict, and they will not now stultify the record of their bravery by voting with the party whose every sympathy was against them, who denied them the right of franchise and would have refused them their pay and subsistence.

Our opponents are basing their hopes of success on dissensions in our party. Shall their hopes be realized? There is no disaffection in our ranks, save that arising from the efforts on the part of a few, to defeat our candidate for Assembly.—The opposition to him has had its origin in matters of a personal character. The allegations that he was not properly nominated were sustained by evidence so feble, and met by counter evidence so convincing, both before the committee and through the press, as to render them, to unbiased minds, unworthy of further consideration.

Let us, looking only to our country's good, cast aside our party differences, and sacrifice our personal feelings, for the success of our principles. Let our majorities be such as to show our enemies the folly of their hopes, such as to give no encouragement to those who, to gratify personal feeling, jeopardize the success of our party and its measures, such as to strengthen and sustain our representatives in the faithful and fearless discharge of their public duties. By order of County Committee,

D. STANTON, Chairman.

—"This is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of wax work, pointing to a slim figure. "I thought he was a very stout man," said the other. "Very likely; but if you had been without victuals half so long as he has, you'd be twice as thin."

—A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

Count Bismarck on the Peace Question.

The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following letter from Bismarck on the means and conditions of peace, dated Meaux, September 16:

Your excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, who call themselves "Le Government de la Defence National." I have learned simultaneously that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign Courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor on the one side to create the belief in the love of peace of the present Parisian Government, and on the other side request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of a peace which will deprive Germany of her victories and make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Parisian Government to make peace, so long as it continues by its language and its acts at home to excite the passions of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany and unacceptable to France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding with the gravity and retraction. If we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace could be meant seriously only on the supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. When the French nation becomes convinced that they, having wantonly conjured up the war, alone, and Germany having had to fight it out, alone, they must also settle their accounts with Germany, *alone*, they will soon put and end to their resistance, now surely unavailing. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people by neutral powers to permit the Prussian Government to nourish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby strengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of government the French people shall finally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things and by the law of self defence against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Government and people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French Governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasburg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive, so far all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasburg in the possession of France is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany Strasburg and Metz obtained a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety and our land so often threatened by it. France on the other hand will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarrel in some other manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough for its own resources, or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of European peace is to be feared. After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we had prevented, we mean now for our future safety to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just demand.

Your excellency will make these views your own and advocate them in discussions.

[Signed.] BISMARCK.

The above is a circular to the North German representatives abroad.

—TOURS, September 23.—The Germans have passed Orleans on their way to Blois. It is apprehended that their intention is to follow the line of the Loire and occupy this city. If so the Provisional Government here, which is isolated from communication with Paris, will remove further southward. Limoges may be selected as the next abiding place for the Government. Preparations have been made for removing the valuable stores from this city for safety, and some have been taken away already.

—TOURS, September 21.—Newspaper flies and letters arrive here spasmodically from Paris.

General Clusseret has been recalled from the south as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people. There are immense supplies of cartriges at Lyons. Dispatches from the city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners, who escaped while *en route* to Germany, under a guard of French solders. Many more managed to reach Toul.

The captive balloons at Paris are still in active use, embling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch on the movements of the Prussians.

Another balloon from Marshal Bazaine's headquarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained one hundred and thirty letters. From these it appears that butchers' meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horse flesh. Provisions other than meet are plenty.

—LORD LYONS, who has heretofore acted as the intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Olozaga, the Spanish Minister.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—*To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County:*

In pursuance of a custom outside of any legal authority, and without any extra expense to the county, the Grand Inquest in and for said county, now in session, have visited the Poor Farm and House of Employment for the indigent and infirm citizens of said county. The object in so doing has been prompted from certain complaints made against the extension and expense of the enlargement of the building designed for the accommodation and comfort of those who may from necessity be placed in that institution; and from careful inquiry and reliable information, we find that the enterprise is a laudable one, is necessary, and could not be overlooked nor dispensed with, the old buildings having become too small and too much crowded. We find, also, that by the erection of these additional buildings, and their perfect adaptation to the purposes intended, that instead of straining the county into unnecessary expense, it will in the end be a source of great saving, great credit and great advantage to the same. All demented and partially insane persons who are poor, and would have to be, kept at Dixmont, will be kept—and at one-third the expense incurred at Dixmont Hospital. The whole thing, when completed, will be an honor to our county, and should be looked upon with pride by every citizen.

We found everything pertaining to the institution in the most perfect order, and that, too, without any previous arrangement. We say this for the reason that those having control there are sometimes charged with making unnecessary preparations for the accommodation of guests in order to have a puff in the newspapers. We exonerate them from any such charge, and were they guilty this inquest is unanimously opposed to any such puff, but at the same time we would do justice to those concerned. The Stewardess, Mrs. Shroads, is perhaps the lady best adapted to the position, that could be found anywhere, that would accept of the position. The worst thing we can see connected with her duties is, that she is not wearing out a life of energy and usefulness that, outside of that capacity, might be greatly prolonged and her usefulness realized in another direction. Esquire Shroads, the Steward is, and always has been able to speak for himself, and is visiting Poor Farms will always know him by his works and as the hireling is worthy of his wages, labor should always be rewarded; but, in this case, we would emphatically present, that the salary of the Steward is not remunerative; is not proportionate, and is not sufficient for the duties performed. And we would earnestly recommend that in increase of at least as much as is now reduced, should be made. The judicious management in the preservation of one hundred and twenty inmates per day, to provide the same, among the clothing, washing, making and mending, is a saving to the county of at least half the living of the Stewards' family. This in itself is sufficient to outweigh any argument against what is indicated above. We might show reasons and bring proof that would satisfy the most scrupulous, but we forbear.—Time will tell upon all these things.

In submitting this we ask the Court to direct the clerk to file a copy of the same, and have it inserted once in the two county papers in Beaver.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Foreman.

By Order of the Court.

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale A Farm of nine hundred and three acres, situated in Hanover township, Beaver county, one-quarter of a mile from the village of Hanover. Seventy-five acres cleared, balance well timbered; all under fence and in good state of cultivation; plenty of good springs, good fruit; convenient to church, schools and mills. Buildings are a frame house in good repair, frame barn, two frame sheep houses, spring house, and other out buildings. For further information address, or call on the premises.

JAMES SHILLITO

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 21, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	2w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	13 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	24 00	36 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	65 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending September 24th 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sept. 18	63 deg.	71 deg.	63 deg.
" 19	55 deg.	71 deg.	56 deg.
" 20	46 deg.	75 deg.	55 deg.
" 21	46 deg.	72 deg.	56 deg.
" 22	47 deg.	72 deg.	57 deg.
" 23	51 deg.	75 deg.	65 deg.
" 24	67 deg.	78 deg.	68 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, 5.45 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.45 p. m.

Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Knox accom. 7.19 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Knox accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Knox accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.53 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 3.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.03 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8 25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

George Engle, Brighton tp.,	$1 00
Charles Fisher, Vanport,	3 00
A. Duff, New Brighton,	3 40
Daniel Figley, New Sheffield,	2 00
Est. George Proudley, Alliance,	1 40
M. S. Meckiem, Rochester,	50
J. M. Engle, Industry,	2 00
Hon. J. B. Donley, Waynesburg,	4 00
W. C. Rhoads, Andrew, (Iowa)	2 00
Mrs. Annie A. C. McLean Clifton,	2 00
John R. Todd, Hookstown,	50
A. Gibb, Clinton, Pa.,	4 00
James Smith, New Brighton,	1 00
A. L. Ferguson, Georgetown,	4 00
A. Frank, Phillipsburg,	2 00
C. Calhoun, Georgetown,	1 00
G. Greib, New Brighton,	2 00
L. J. Johnston, Tionesta, Pa.,	3 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Card—Luther McGinnis.
Card—O. R. Anshutz.
Card—James Moore.
Card—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Card—S. J. Anderson.
Card—Beaver Drug Store.
Card—H. Mors.
Card—J. D. Fast.
Card—John Moore.
Card—Hiram Meanor.
Card—Scott, Boyle & Co.
Presentment of Grand Jury—J. C. Hart.
New Ads.—A. W. Erwin.
Adm'r.'s Notice—Wm. Davidson.
Planing Mills—Whitfield & Anderson.
Orphans' Court Sale—A. Whisler.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Special Notices—H. Bence.
Special Notices—Schiff & Steinfeld.
Special Notices—Snellenburg.
Special Notices—Dr. Winans.
Special Notice—Wallcott.
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.
Special Notices—John Moore.
Special Notices—Beaver Drug Store.
Special Notice—Y. M. C. A.
Special Notice—Western Fruit Co.
Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.
Special Notices—B. Mulheim.
Special Notice—McIlvain & Frederick.
Pianos—Wm. Knabe & Co.
Medical—U. S. Publishing Company.

GOING TO MOVE.—J. H. Bence, third street, Beaver, will early in the fall move his stock of Goods into Colonel Quay's elegantly fitted up store room, but before moving will at his present place of business offer his entire fine stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Trimmings, &c., regardless of cost prices. This is an elegant chance for those wanting to buy real cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Hoop-Skirts and Corsets, at I Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf

☞ Persian Oleine cures Diarrhœa and Dysentary, for sale at Moore's Drug Store, Main street Beaver, Pa. Sept. 21:2w

S. J. Cross & Co., are now receiving their New Fall Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., Rochester Pa. Call and see them, and secure a bargain. sep21:2w

S. J. Cross & Co., are now receiving their New Fall Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., Rochester Pa. Call and see them, and secure a bargain. sep21:2w

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf

WHEN you come to the Fair call at Moore's Drug Store and get a bottle of Persian Oleine—it's better for children than Soothing Syrup.

S. J. Cross & Co., are now receiving their New Fall Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., Rochester Pa. Call and see them, and secure a bargain.

☞ Maginnis's Persian Oleine cures Neuralgia, for sale at Moore's Drug Store, main Street Beaver, Pa. Sept. 21:2w

WILL REMOVE.—J. H. Bence's dry goods and millenery establishment will remove in the early part of September to Colonel Quay's Building, 3rd st. Beaver, with a fine new stock of dry goods, millinery, furs, &c. aug17;tf

Woman's Rights.—If women have *not* the right to vote they *have* the right to say that the Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine is the best in the market, as hundreds are saying to day.

S. J. ANDERSON,
Special Agent, Beaver, Pa.

See advertisement in another colnmn. aug14;4w

I HANAUER has a beautiful Stock of Hats, bonnets, plumes, flowers, ribbons, bonnet-silks, &c., now on hand. Sept. 21:tf

NERVOUS DEBILITY and weakness cured by Dr. J. S. Winans. Office, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

PERSONS attending the fair this week, can be accommodated with the very best of eatables—as ham, chicken, oysters, etc., at McIlvain & Frederick's Dining Saloon and Refreshment Stands, near the Floral Hall.

STRANGE BUT TRUE, that S. & J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, can cloth you in goods of their own make, cheaper than you can get the same goods in Pittsburgh. Merchant tailoring is made a specialty with this firm, and all goods are warranted as represented.

VELVET RIBBONS.—The largest assortment, and the cheapest, are at Bence's. Beaver. sep2::3t

CARPETS! Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper in great variety and at greatly reduced prices, at B. Mulhiem's, Bridge st., Bridgewater. sept28;2w

LATEST style of Cassimere suits from $9. to $20. at Schiff & Steinfield's, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

☞ Pupils may still enter the Beaver Seminary and Institute to advantage. This is the long session, three months still remaining of it. Additions are being made to its membership almost daily.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of this association for October will take place in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal church, Beaver, on Tuesday evening, 4th proximo.

Appropriate addresses and music will be provided for the occasion. The pastors of the several churches of this vicinity are requested to be present, and to give notice of the meeting in their congregations. We invite the christian public and the youth especially to be present. B. T. TAYLOR, President.

(Radical please copy.)

IF you suffer from Neuralgia, buy Persian Oleine at Moore's Drug Store.

FALL OPENING at I Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf.

THE Republican County Executive Committee will meet at the Court House on Friday the 30th inst. at 11 a. m.

D. STANTON, Chairman.

LATES style of Hats at Schiff & Steinfield's, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

WHAT is more delicious than a glass of Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with the Juice of fruits at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store?

IRISH linen and shirt bosoms, woolen and linen table spreads, napkins and towels, at the cheap store of Will Smith & Co., Rochester

☞ Astonishing! All having Aches and Pains should visit the Beaver Co. Fair and have it released instantly free of charge by using the Celebrated Wolcott's Pain Paint.

☞ Shawls, Shawls, single and double, of beautiful, entirely new patterns just received from the East, at prices to suit everybody, at J. H. Bence's Beaver. sept28:3t

We call attention to the presentment of the Grand Jury of the last Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, in relation to the Poor Farm and House of Employment. It was handed to us for publication at too late an hour, week before last; and last week, it was unintentionally overlooked. It will be found of interest to our citizens generally.

DR. J. S. WINANS cures by electricity, diseases that cannot be cured by any other known remedy. Office, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

CARPETS! Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper in great variety and at greatly reduced prices, at B. Mulhiem's, Bridge st., Bridgewater. sept28;2w

Western Vineyards, Fruit farms and Nurseries. Send ten cents for our descriptive catalogue and guide to the flower garden and fruit culture. Every farmer and fruit grower should have it. Address WESTERN FRUIT Company, New Castle, Pa., East Palestine, Ohio, or Bloomington, Illinois. (sep28;1f

You get no Humbugs at Moore's Drug Store.

☞ Splendid yard wide bleached and unbleached muslins 12½ cents at Schiff & Steinfeld's, Broadway, New Brighton.

The Registry lists have been completed, and alphabetical lists can be seen at the voting places. Republican voters should carefully examine this list, and see that no names are omitted either by accident or design. Every voter should attend to this for himself. If your name does not appear on the list, go to the Assessor at once and have him take your name. Otherwise your vote may be endangered.

LADIES, if you suffer from any chronic disease, whatever, apply to Dr. J. S. Winans. Office and residence, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

☞ Dealers in Breast Pins, Earrings and latest styles in Lace collars, Schiff & Steinfeld.

☞ Hats and Bonnets in every variety at Bence's Millinery Establishment Beaver. sept28:3t

COUNTRY flannels, 35 cents; all wool plaid, 70 cents; splendid shawls, $4.50: the very best of brown sheeting, 15 cts., at the cheap store of Will Smith & Co. When you go to Rochester don't fail to give them a call.

If you suffer of Neuralgia, our advice is: Go to a good Physician, get a Prescription suitable for your case, and have it compounded at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. Avoid Quacks and Quackeries, and do not buy 'Persian' nor any other patent—Humbug!

SODA ASH—a superior article, only 7 cents a pound or 4 pounds for 25 cents, at the Beaver Drug Store.

Remember that Saturday, October 1st, is the last day on which voters can be registered, in order to get a vote at the coming election.

NEW MILLINERY, fall assortment, not only the first of the season, but the finest stock ever offered in Beaver, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sept28;3t.

NEW GOODS, Now goods, at Bence's, Beaver. sep28;3t

ALL kinds of Flannels, Blankets and Coverlids—a large lot at Schiff & Steinfeld's, Broadway, New Brighton.

ONE hundred different shades of chemical paints, ready for use, for sale at the Beaver Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.—The largest stock ever offered to the public is now to be seen at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton. Mr. S. S. of the above firm has just returned from New York, where, after a stay of three weeks, he has succeeded in bringing to this establishment one of the finest and most complete stocks ever offered to the Beaver county public.—Cloths, Pequots, Trecots, Moltons and Cassimeros, of the best makes, are to be seen at this store. Their ready-made department is complete. Cloth suits from $18 to $45; Cassimere suits $9 to $25. Hats, caps and gent's furnishing goods in great variety. Parties contemplating purchasing clothing, should avail themselves of this opportunity. S. & J. Snellenberg, Broadway, New Brighton.

BUY your Ribbons at Bence's, Beaver; you will find a large stock, very cheap. sep28;3t

FINE fall shawls, an elegant and select lot, embracing the latest styles worn in the eastern cities, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sep28:3t

☞ Artificial Flowers. Although the French and Prussian war has interfered with the importation of French flowers the Patrons of J. H. Bence's Favorite Millinery and Dry Good Establishment will find an unusual large stock of the article, at remarkably low prices: go see and judge for yourself. sept28:3t.

LACE Collars, paper cuffs, kid gloves, direct from the manufacturers, and at the lowest prices at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sept28;3t

BROWN and bleached Domestics and Tickings, and staple Dry Goods generally, at prices defying all competion, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

SPONGES—all kinds! Turkey Bathing Cups, ready for use, for sale at the Beaver Drug Store.

☞ Dress Goods, new styles very cheap at Bence's Beaver. sept28:3t

☞ The greatest bargains in Plaid Poplins, Empress Cloth, Mohair and Alpacas; also elegant patterns in Delains and fall prints at Schiff & Steinfield's Broadway, New Brighton.

FLOWERS, plumes and Ribbons, all of the newest selections and of the latest patterns at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sep28;3t

PURE Wines, Whiskies and Brandies—for medical purposes only—at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

TO THE LADIES:—Having just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a large stock of dry goods, trimmings, and an extra large and well selected stock of millinery goods, we would call the attention of our friends and customers and the public generally, to our new stock of goods. We would call particular attention to the stock of beautiful shawls, in entirely new patterns, also, real French flowers, plumes, velvets, &c. Our line of millinery goods is complete, and unsurpassed in its variety and cheapness. In dry goods, we have entirely new and stylish Eastern patterns to offer at prices to suit the purchaser. We are satisfied we will be able to please all who may give us a call. J. H. Bence.

☞ You would be surprised to see the summer stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions, Millinery and Ready made clothing that *Messrs. Schiff & Steinfeld* have just received from the east, and yet everything connected with this enterprising firm is conducted with systematic neatness and order. Huge piles of fall prints appear on the counter in such perfect arrangement as to obviate the necessity of inquiry for a particular pattern; also cassimeres, vestings and everything found in a first class Merchant Tailoring establishment. By the way they have a cutter that is certainly A. No. 1, in his business, warranting a splendid fit. If you wish to secure a bargain be sure and pay them a visit, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

The Knabe Piano.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Piano Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore.

This factory is now one of the largest in the world; it is a magnificient five story structure, fronting an entire block on Eutaw street, and covering, together with the lumber yard attached, some two and a half acres of ground. Three hundred and fifty men are constantly employed, turning out over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade.

The most talented musicians of the day, both amateur and professional, testify to their superiority, and wherever exhibited they have never failed to carry off the highest awards over all competition, having received no less than 65 first premiums. During the last season they were used simultaneously by the most distinguished artists at the Opera Houses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, &c. There is certainly no instrument made more durable than the Knabe Piano, none but the best workman being employed and only the very best of materials used.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

The "Lawrence Journal," of Saturday last, says: "We have been informed that Mr. Snyder, living near the line between Mercer and this county, was recently killed in the following manner: He, with companions, went to cut a bee tree, and Mr. S.—who was using the axe when the tree fell—ran to get out of the way, but instead, ran directly under the falling tree, which fractured his skull and crushed him in such a manner that he died soon after.

—The Democrats of Crawford county have appointed conferees to meet those of Erie for the nomination of a candidate for State Senator, in opposition to Mr. Delamater. They met at Corry on the 21st instant.

—During a late thunderstorm in Washington county, lightning that passed thro' a mow full of hay, struck and killed a horse in the stable below, while a man who was leaning on the horse was uninjured.

—On Wednesday of last week a terrible tragedy took place in a house of ill fame at Parker's Landing, between two notorious characters named Farren and Gilbert. Farren had leased a house to Gilbert, and the latter had opened therein a "free and easy" dance house and drinking saloon, and Farren was one of his customers. On the day mentioned Farren called at the house, very drunk, and quarreled with Gilbert. Loud words were exchanged and finally blows given, when Farren drew a revolver and fired three shots, all taking effect in Gilbert's body. Gilbert also drew a revolver and fired, shooting Farren twice through the lungs from the effect of which he died in a few hours. At last accounts Gilbert was still living but cannot recover. Farren was one of three brothers who formerly resided below Vennago City, on the Farren Farm.—*Venango Citizen.*

—On Monday evening last, while our German people were engaged in celebrating the recent victories of Prussia, an accident happened by which a boy named John Slim, aged about thirteen years was so severely injured as to cause his death. The facts as we learn them, are that a man named Henry Welhauzen was firing a large pistol, heavily charged, when it bursted the fragments flying in every direction, one piece striking Slim on the back of the head and fatally injuring him. The boy was taken home and everything done for him that could be, but without avail, as he sank rapidly and died on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was in accordance with the above facts, and exonerated Mr. Welhauzon from all blame in the matter.—*Sharon Herald:*

Dedicated.

MR. EDITOR: The new house of worship for the church of Industry, Presbytery of Allegheny, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath August 7th. One who was present writes: "This is a very neat and substantial edifice, and reflects great credit on the energy and taste of the good people of Industry. The structure is a frame 36 by 50, with belfry and end gallery, and finished within after the most aproved style." Great praise is especially due the ladies of the congregation for their presence and self denying efforts in furnishing the edifice with carpets, divan, hair-cloth chairs, &c. In this particular they have shown a most commendable zeal, worthy of imitation. The thanks of the congregation are also due to certain ladies of Allegheny city, for the substantial aid rendered by them in the matter of furnishing, &c.'

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, from Prov. xi. 25. The good brother was particularly happy both in the selection of his theme and in his treatment of it.

Next followed a historical sketch of the cong egation, by Rev. James M. Smith of Beaver, Pa., who preached at this point, in connection with Bethlehem church, when it was yet missionary ground.

A collection was then taken to liquidate a small debt which was still upon the building, when it was ascertained that a sufficient amount of money had been raised to meet all deficiencies; and thus the gratifying result was attained of dedicating the house free of all incumbrances.

Truly, we have great reason to rejoice and praise God for his goodness to this little flock. Just one year ago, and all seemed dark and uncertain; and fears were even entertained, by some, that they would be obliged to abandon the field. But those clouds have gone, those fears dispelled; and God's people, here, are rejoicing, and looking forward to the time when this little church will, by the blessing of God, take its place among our vigorous, self-sustaining churches.

On the 3d Sabbath of August, just two weeks after the dedication, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by the Pastor, Rev. M. L. Wortman; on which occasion fourteen were added to the membership of the church—six on examination, and three baptized. How true is God to his promise: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house; and prove me now herewith, if I will not open the windows of heaven." J.

Office-Promises.

EDITOR ARGUS—Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock have promised a place at Harrisburg, this winter, to a certain young gentleman of Beaver, so we understand. How many other gentlemen, young and old, they have promised the same place to, it would be interesting to know. They have but one or two places to give, and last winter they had promised them to only twenty-four persons. They are like the fellow that had a female dog which gave promise of an addition to the dog family. The fellow kept promising a pup to all his friends, till he had promised away about one hundred and fifty pups. His wife remonstrated with him on the subject. "Why," said the fellow, "I wouldn't give a cent for a man who couldn't promise his friend a pup whenever he was asked, if the friend stood treat." So with Rutan and Shurlock. They are ready to promise one office to everybody who will treat them to a vote. A vote for Shurlock now is a vote for this kind of swindling. P.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In the last *Radical* I find the following, clipped from an editorial:

"Gen. Irwin recently offered to Senator David A. Nagle, a Democratic candidate for State Senate, two thousand dollars to be used in defeating two Republican candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia at the next election. We make this statement advisedly, and are ready to stand over it in the Court or elsewhere."

Allow me in reply to state that the above is false in every particular. I have never had a conversation with Mr. Nagle on the subject of defeating two of the Republican candidates for the Legislature in my life, nor through any one else with him. Further, I have never paid one dollar to any person, nor "put up" one cent to help to defeat a Republican candidate for any office, nor have I ever bought a member of the Legislature to assist me in any shape nor form. Can Mr. Quay say this much? Is he not known all over the State as a Harrisburg lobbyist, and has he not on more occasions than one, *paid money* for votes for the Camerons and their political friends? The Nagle story is therefore a silly lie, and nobody knows this better than the editor of the *Radical* himself. W. W. IRWIN.

MORE ABOUT THE TICKET BUSINESS.

EDITOR ARGUS.—A rollicking article on the Grabing ticket business appears in the last number of the *Radical* in which Mr. Quay expresseth himself for the first time. Some points in it must be noticed and corrected.

The article states truly, when it says that an error was discovered in the name of Mr. Lukins, in the first batch of tickets I gave to S. R. Wilson, esq. But Mr. Wilson did not destroy the tickets. I have them in my possession at this moment. As soon as the error was discovered I corrected it, printed off two thousand more tickets, took them to Wilson, exchanged the matter, and received from him the two thousand erroneous tickets I had first given him. Those tickets were for Mr. Grebing to use by pasting his name over that of Arthur Shield, as the *Radical* states, and as Rutan know when he told me to print them for Wilson.

Soon after this Mr. Wilson wanted a thousand more Republican tickets with Grabing's name printed in them. I hired a man to print them.

At another time and shortly before the election he wanted another thousand of the same kind of tickets. I hired them printed also.

This made in all four thousand tickets which I had printed for Mr. Wilson and for which he paid me fifteen dollars in all, to wit: $5 for the 2000 straight Republican tickets, and $10 for the 2000 Republican tickets with Grabing's name inserted and which were printed at separate times.

Out of the money I paid those whom I hired to do the work and accounted to Mr. Quay for the paper used, by charging it to myself, and settling it with him in my account, after the election, so that he was at no expense whatever.

Whatever balance there was I considered my own, as the work was extra and done at extraordinary hours, and was not at that time considered legitimate to the office, and I was at considerable time and trouble to get it done. And above all, as I have previously stated and sworn to, I had told Mr. Quay that some things were going on which he had better not know, and his silence afterward convinced me that he wished to know nothing further; at least from me, upon the subject. He knew of the tickets being wanted. I presume he knew I would have them printed.

The work was extra, as I said before, the tickets were printed in the night, and I could not but understand that Mr. Quay wanted to know nothing about it. And any impression that I retained money which properly belonged to Mr. Quay in this transaction, does me great injustice, while any statement to that effect is wilfully false, malicious and inexcusable.

Mr. Wilson never informed me that he had not consulted Quay in regard to the first batch of tickets. And I knew that Rutan knew of it because he advised me to let Wilson have them and I told him I would do so. It is true as the *Radical* states that I regarded all the ticket printing I did for Mr Wilson as a private matter and not as the legitimate business of the *Radical* office. So I understood Mr. Quay to regard it, and acted accordingly. He did not then declare, as he does now, in favor of printing any style of ticket, called for. On the contrary he was at first dubious about letting Wilson have the 2000 straight Republican tickets, as stated in my affidavit.

I will do Mr. Quay the justice to say that he was not, at first, in favor of Grabing's election. He was chaste. He wrote an article reflecting severely upon Grebing and commending Shields. But he afterwards let the ravishing go on as there came to be an understanding between Rutan, Grebing and Wilson. This I am convinced of because Rutan informed me that Shields had told Wilson, he would "Smash the Radical" when elected. Rutan said Wilson had informed him of Shields declaration, and he, Rutan, believes that Shields was "set up" by the ARGUS against the *Radical*. After this nothing further against Grebing was said by the *Radical*. Mr. Quay was away for some time, before the election, and did not return till a week or two after it was over.

Since that time he has several times expressed himself convinced that if Shields had been elected the *Radical* would have received none of the Sheriff's printing. So also has Rutan on several occasions. And a good many laughs have been indulged in by both of them over the defeat of Shields, within the past year, to my own knowledge. Could I but help being convinced that they declared the election of Grebing, and swearing to my belief when impudently threatened by Rutan?

The introduction of the matter of the Donehoo tickets into this controversey proceeds altogether from the article in the *Radical*. For myself I have exclusively limited my discussion to Rutan's connection with the Grebing ticket affair and even entered into that discussion, which was forced upon me, with reluctance. The gratuitous introduction of Donehoo's tickets, with him as evidence, in regard to them, proves that somebody else feels bigger with political secrets than myself on this subject. O. P. WHARTON.

CHANDLER-SHURLOCK CASE.

EDITOR ARGUS:—It is evident to your readers that I am at this time involved in a guerrilla war; and, while on leaving to silence one battery, the enemy instantly open hitherto masked batteries on my flank and rear, and are now endeavoring to turn my own guns upon me. They are exhausting their magazine of dishonesty to compass my overthrow. As to the new dodge, of gesting the colored citizens, who certified that Messrs. Lawrence and Trimble deterred them from attending the primary elections in May last—to go back on me, and the means used to induce them to do so, I offer the affidavit of Wm. Penny, one whose veracity is unimpeachable:

We the undersigned citizens of Greene township, Beaver county, do hereby certify that we wished and intended to vote for T. J. Chandler for Assembly at the primary meeting, May 28th, 1870, but was deterred from going to the polls by Dr. Lawrence and James Trimble asserting that we would not be permitted to vote, because we had not been assessed ten days before said meeting.

James Jackson, Wm. H. H. Evans,
Stephen Cisco, George Penny,
Thos. M. Palmer, Joseph Evans.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss
BEAVER COUNTY,

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the borough of Hookstown, in the county aforesaid, William Penny, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith that the paper above attached, is the same that he presented and was signed by the persons whose names are thereunto attached in their own proper handwriting, with the exception of two, without undue persuasion or solicitation on his part. After reading or hearing him read the same—the two names referred to he was requested to sign in the presence of witnesses and acknowledged to be right.

WILLIAM PENNY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of September, 1870.

JAMES BOYD, J. P.

This will show that, with the exceptions made, the parties all signed the certificate *after reading it or hearing it read;* consequently, with a full and complete understanding of its contents and purport. In the original certificate of the colored men, published above, they signed their own names. In the affidavits, they all make their marks. Were they too much intoxicated to sign the affidavits. Who furnished the whiskey? Nearly all the facts embodied in the certificate of those colored men, were openly proclaimed in the streets of Hookstown just prior to the primary election in May last, by Dr. Lawrence and Jas. Trimble. They iterated and reiterated that the colored citizens had no right to vote at the primary meeting, because they had not been assessed ten days before the election; and charged those who thought differently with ignorance. To use Dr. Lawrence's own language, while twirling his cane aloft. "You have the impudence to contradict me—Dr. Lawrence—Judge of the Court of Beaver county—and expect me to acquiesce in your position that they have the right to vote without being assessed?"

That Dr. Lawrence and James Trimble did advise the colored citizens to abstain from the primary meetings in May last, no citizen of Hookstown with whom I conversed—and I talked with many—for a moment doubts. So that, all this pretended overturning of the certificates by the subsequent affidavits, amounts to just nothing; for all the facts, except their intention to vote for me, are established by the citizens of Hookstown. And I would here just mention, that at the meeting of the County Committee on the 3d of Sept. Mr. Trimble asked me, in open convention, about the Greene township colored vote. I replied that I had been informed they had not voted at the primary meeting, because Dr. Lawrence and himself had advised them that they could not do so, not having been assessed in proper time. He answered: "Yes; and I am of that opinion still." This will, doubtless, be remembered by many of the committee.

Now, as to the *means* used to procure the affidavits of those colored persons. They are best known to those who engineered them. It can be clearly shown that one of the unfortunate colored persons was so inebriated on the day his affidavit was obtained, "that he could scarcely navigate," to use the language of one who saw him. Who prescribed, or administered the medicine "to steal away the brains of this unfortunate man?" is the query. It is certain, it had the desired effect. It produced the affidavit.

For the truth of the above facts I might refer to many persons in Hookstown and vicinity; but will only name Mr. F. S. Laughlin and Mr. Joseph Swearengen. I submit the foregoing facts to an intelligent public, to decide whether these parties are justifiable, in conjunction with their ring-masters in thus assailing me with their filthy billingsgate slang of "forgery, falshood," &c.

T. J. CHANDLER.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just been on a tour of inquiry relative to alleged illegal voting at the primary election, in May, in the borough of Phillipsburg and find, on investigation, that every Democrat who wished, was permitted to vote; the only *test* required being that he pledged himself to vote for such men, at the October election,—in case of their nomination—as he supported at the primary meeting. In the event his favorites were not nominated, he was at liberty to vote against the entire Republican ticket: that is, vote Democratic throughout. This was the ruling of the judge at the primary election in May; and under this decision every Democrat who wished to vote for Shurlock and Shroads, were permitted to do so. This ruling of the Judge was a violation of the rule adopted by the County Committee, to govern in such cases. SEC. 2, of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Republican Primary Meetings, reads as follows:

"All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election districts where they propose to vote at the primary election, and minors who are identified with the party, and who will be of full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election."

There can be little doubt in the mind of any reflecting man, that fraud was intended from the very start, in favor of the nomination of Shurlock at all hazards. Democratic voters were to be called in, whenever an opportunity was afforded at the primary meetings, and the list of the names of the voters were to be carried off, concealed, or destroyed so that any investigation of the fraud could not be had. This was the original programme, and it has been faithfully carried out. What a miserable farce was that of James Patterson in ordering what he calls an investigation, comprised of a Board of two of his and Shurlock's private friends, to *count* the returns from the several precincts? Who doubted that it would not result the same as that of the May Convention, when corrected and published? It *was* and *is the names of the voters* of those districts wherein fraud is alleged to have taken place at the primary election that the people demand should be inspected; and it is just to prevent this that the list of voters, talley papers returns, &c., were carried off and secured against persistent efforts for their inspection, on the part of any person outside the favored "ring." This refusal gives us the right to say that those papers contain the names of Democrats in Phillipsburg, and other places, who voted for Shurlock and that this fact was known by the "ring" from the first—hence there action in the premises. Were it otherwise, they would be quite as ready to have them inspected for the purpose, not only of vindicating their political honor, but of satisfying the public mind, as they were to have the votes added up to prove the majority of Shurlock only 12 instead of 112; as ring masters would have been glad to have had the public believe. That there were fraudulent votes cast at the primary meeting in Phillipsburg I know as well as many Republicans and Democrats. There were from nine to seventeen Democratic votes polled at that election precinct. B.

EDITOR ARGUS: I was somewhat surprised to see it stated in the *Radical* that I supported Dr. Chandler at the last meeting of the County Committee.

I did not attend the meeting of the Committee with any other view than that of advancing the interests of the Republican party, and whatever part I took in the proceedings was intended to further the interests of the party, and not that of any individual.

I was aware there was considerable dissatisfaction at the manner in which the returns had been opened and the result announced in the Convention on the 31st of May. I had heard of Dr. Chandler's complaints of unfairness in the matter, and believed that they were only caused by dissapointment and chagrin at defeat, for the purpose of allaying this feeling, I offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to examine the returns and tally papers, and report to the County Committee as to any irregularities that might have occurred in regard to the nomination of Representative. I am sorry to say that those of the committee who appeared to have only the interest of Dr Shurlock—and not that of the party—in charge, opposed this resolution and defeated its passage. Had the committee been appointed, and upon examination of all the facts, found the nomination to have been fairly made there would then have been no further grounds for complaint on the part of Dr. Chandler and his friends; and had the committee found Dr. Chandler's statement to be correct, then Dr. Shurlock should have left the field. In either event the party would have vindicated itself.

I took no further part at the primary meeting than to vote for Dr. Chandler as my neighbor, although I believed that Dr. Shurlock was, through the usages of the party, entitled to a re-nomination.

I think it was unfortunate for the interests of the party, that the President of the convention of the 31st of May refused to have Vice Presidents appointed to assist in opening the returns and comparing them with the tally papers. It was also unfortunate that the Secretaries made an incorrect announcement of the result to the convention. It was also unfortunate that the friends of Dr. Shurlock announced their determination to defeat the election of Dr. Chandler when they thought he was nominated, as they did on the morning of the convention of the 31st of May. All these things have had a tendency to place the party in its present demoralized condition; and should Dr. Shurlock be defeated, he can only charge it to the imprudent zeal of his friends.

I do not consider that the nomination was a fair one though I was disposed to sustain it until I was thoroughly convinced of its unfairness at the meeting of the committee on the 3rd of this month, where every effort was made to prevent a fair investigation. Respectfully,

THOMAS J. POWER.

Rochester, Sept. 21st, 1870.

EASTERN VIRGINIA.

EDITOR ARGUS: Having just returned from a delightful visit into Eastern Virginia, I thought that some account of what I saw there might interest many of your readers.

Fredericksburg, the only city in the State that we visited, is finely situated on the Rappahannock. To Americans this city must ever be a place of interest, for the mother of Washington lived and died in it. There is also a national cemetery, beautifully situated on the heights of Fredericksburg, where the dust of thousands of the brave defenders of our country repose in peace.

The city bears many marks of the terrible battle fought there during the war. Almost every house was pierced by a cannon ball, and some of the houses are yet in ruins; but for the most part, they are repaired, and the city now presents an appearance of active industry.

From Fredericksburg we passed thro' the country lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac river, as far as King Geargo's Court House; and as many of your readers who were soldiers will know, it is indeed a beautiful land. A severe drought has left its mark on everything; still a more than average crop has been raised this season, showing that the soil is naturally productive.

Within ten or twelve miles of Fredericksburg, many of the farms are now owned and cultivated by men from different parts of the north, and some from our own county. Among these, our mutual friend, William Davidson, Esq., of Bridgewater, Pa., owns a farm of 706 acres on the Rappahannock, at the head of deep water navigation, and ten miles below Fredericksburg, which is known as the "Spring Hill Farm." It commands a fine view of the river, and, in my judgment, is the most valuable and productive farm of its size on the river. A plot of this land lying along the river, and comprising about 125 acres, when under good cultivation, has yielded from 8,000 to 9,000 bushels of corn in one season. This information we received from a gentleman who has known this property from childhood, and who had no point to gain by overestimating its real value. The remaining part of the farm, on which the buildings are erected, lies much higher, and is adapted, to all kinds of grain and fruit. There is an abundance of fine apples and peaches growing there now, to which our little party did ample justice during our pleasant sojourn at Spring Hill.

The property takes its name from a never failing spring, which supplies water in abundance for man and beast. It is clear as crystal, cool and beautiful. But as I have no axe to grind by setting forth the good properties of this valuable estate. I may say that from this farm down between the rivers already mentioned, there are at least 10,000 acres of land, much of it under cultivation, well adapted for farming purposes, and for fruit of all kinds; better furnished with water than our western lands, and can be bought at an average of $10 per acre. I have no hesitation in saying that for the purposes of a colony, no place is more to be desired.

All that is needed is to cut up these large estates into lots, of from 100 to 200 acres each, and put them into the hands of young men of enterprise and intelligence who are willing to work.

This done, and schools and churches would spring up as in the north, and I am fully persuaded that in a few years a more desirable place to live could not be found in the land.

The people everywhere treated us with courtesy and kindness. They accept the situation in which the

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

President Grant — U. S. currency Rule—The Reduction of the clerical Force—Department of the Interior and the Indians—Patents—Land Surveys.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, '70

We of late are so unaccustomed to see President Grant in Washington, that a notice of his returning home creates no inconsiderable interest among the news seekers. As was expected, the President arrived here yesterday morning accompanied by General Porter, his private Secretary, and called upon Secretaries Robeson Fish, Robeson, and Cox, and General Schriver, acting Secretary of War, and Judge Richardson, now acting Attorney General in the absence of Mr. Akerman. At noon, a Cabinet meeting was convened and lasted nearly three hours. The war between Prussia and France occupied nearly the whole of the session, and it is rumored that Secretary Fish has been instructed to offer a friendly meditation of the United States for a settlement of the present difficulties.

It is expected that the President will leave on the late train for Long Branch, where he will remain until the first of October, when he will return again to Washington, to remain here until the next Long Branch season begins.

A rule was adopted in the Treasury nearly four years ago of deducting from mutilated U. S. Currency a percentage equal to the parts missing. Under this rule it has been arbitrary with the Treasurer of deducting proportionally from any note that perchance might have a corner, however small, torn off. It has never been the custom, however, to enforce such exactions until lately, when the cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, transmitted to the U. S. Treasury for redemption a $20 U. S. note, having a small corner torn off, and received in return only $19, with an explanation of the Treasurer that this course is now pursued to protect the Treasury from fraud and keep the circulating notes in good order. Notwithstanding the impression of many that the enforcement of the above rule has been in force, and, in consequence, many store keepers have made such deductions from the face value of such notes, it is now become a matter fact, that only in a few instances has the Department ever made such exactions. Their custom has been under the suggestion of Secretary McCulloch to redeem for the entire face of the note when more than one-half of the original note was presented and refused to redeem any portion less than one-half, and in cases where exactly a half note was presented, to redeem for one-half of the original notes.

There seems to be an indiscribable disposition among people generally, when they get ready to start on a journey to take the nearest and quickest route to their destination without taking one thought about comfort and pleasure. Washington the fashionable resort, as well as the political centre of the nation, is favored, as yet, with but one railroad leading out of it, either north or south, and the throngs of visitors coming here yearly have no alternative, if they travel by rail, but to travel on these roads. There are now running out of the District cities twice a week, the Merchants' line of steamers for New York, running down the Potomac, around the Cheanpeake Bay into the ocean, and the Upper and Lower Bay of New York harbor. Many of the pleasure excursionists north, are this season availing themselves of this opportunity of taking a sea breeze snuff in going and returning from the mountains and lakes.

Another route will soon be known, I believe, as the Washington and Boston steamship line, will be in operation in the first of next month, which proposes to make a round trip between Washington and Boston in 8 days. Such is the enterprise of Washington in these days.

The Census Bureau is getting along finely. The force, although yet incomplete, are keeping up wonderfully well, the work received from the different marshal districts throughout the country. The Bureau expects soon to be able to chronicle to the country the population of our largest cities. With a few single exceptions as yet, there has been but partial returns from them. Washington, for instance, is concluded and reports a population of 111,000 inhabitants against 60,000 in 1860. The impetus given by the war doubtless has something to do with this extraordinary increase in the last ten years, but strange to note that since the war has closed and the departure of the thousands of transient business men from the city, the resident population is steadily on the increase, and property in and around the city has depreciated but little from the paper inflation of war times. This is partly owing, it is thought, to emigration from the north into Maryland and Virginia around Washington.

Delaware stands ahead in the most nearly completed reports of any State in the Union. The whole State, with the exception of Milford and Mispelion which reported 9,305 last census, has been taken and aggregates 114,934, against 102,911 in 1860, an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

Maryland, the most backward in her reports, out of twenty-four subdivisions into which the State is divided, but five have, as yet, reported. This is, perhaps, owing to an indisposition among many of her people who are semi secessionists to aid the enumerators in the performance of their duties.

It is quite important for your readers to know, that by a late decision of the acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, all written or printed evidence of amount of money due, less than one hundred dollars are equally exempt from stamp duty as promissory notes, under the act of July 1, 1870.

What the long-looked for and eagerly sought after report of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, of the General Land Office for 1869, is bound and ready for circulation. Although Congress, with its retrenchment proclivities, have illy provided for its general circulation, I am in hopes, Mr. editor, to be able to secure one of them, at least, for your careful perusal. CHIEL.

(For the Argus.)

THE CONTRAST.

MR. EDITOR.—The Democratic party has always been the champion of human slavery in this country. Their statesmen in both branches of Congress have ever since the organization of the party, with but few exceptions, maintained the constitutionality of the institution, and ever claimed for it the sanction of morality and religion. Their press has almost unanimously defended the principle and practice of the institution.

Every book that has been published in support of slavery has been written by a Democrat, or some one reflecting the principles of the party on that disturbing and disastrous element in our political history.

There is not an intelligent man in the country but knows that slavery has been, for many years, the very corner stone of the Democratic party, and to-day there are thousands and hundreds of thousands in that party who would rebuild, if possible, that institution, the destruction of which was the salvation of the Union.

On the other hand, the Republican party has been the great and effective champion of human freedom, and equality before the law for all men. Their statesmen in Congress and their public press have always been found on the side of humanity, of justice, of liberty. When the great conflict came, and it was as clear as the sun in the heavens that the institution of slavery must be forever demolished or the Union itself destroyed, the voice of the Republican party was heard from one end of the land to the other, demanding the immediate and complete annihilation of human bondage, and the immortal Proclamation of Emancipation by the first President of the Republican party, was given to the world, before which it will forever stand as the grandest monument of Abraham Lincoln and the party that elected him.

The Democratic party, under Calhoun, embodied in their system of politics the doctrine of States Rights, a doctrine, as interpreted by them a meaning far more than the simple rights of States under the Constitution and as integral parts of the Union. With them it meant State sovereignty, secession and rebellion, and was most fearfully demonstrated when they took up arms against the general government.

This one cardinal principle of the Democratic party, a principle which places the sovereignty of a State above that of the Federal Government was the natural and legitimate parent of the rebellion.

Against this most arrogant and unconstitutional doctrine the Republican party has always contended. They have always held that the sovereignty of a State was subordinate to, and limited by the authority of the general government.

They have always believed that the perpetuity of the Union and the integrity of the government depended upon a just recognition of the superior power of the general government by each of the States as component parts of the same. And now, while the right of secession has for many years and still continues to be a favorite doctrine of a large portion of the Democratic party, it is emphatically denied and denounced by the entire Republican party.

There are thousands of Democrats in the south who still cling to these ideas, and one of their leading statesmen has, since the close of the war, written a book to show that the right of secession still exists, although it may be impracticable at the present time. And there are thousands of Democrats in the north who sympathize with these views, and would rejoice if they could be recognized.

In regard to our public land system the Republican party has always been in favor of a liberal and generous policy. For years they contended for the passage of an act of Congress giving a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to those who would settle and live for five years thereon. This was a measure that would provide homes for tens of thousands of honest and industrious families who might not have the means to purchase the land even at the Government price.

It is a measure that would result in settling and making productive millions of acres of our uncultivated domain, and thereby adding immensely to the wealth of the nation; and although such would be and has been the necessary result of such a law, still it was opposed by the Democratic party in Congress, and could not become a law until the Republican party gained the ascendency in both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government.

If there is any one thing of which our magnificent western country may be justly proud, and which has contributed more to the development of her wonderful resources than anything else, it is her system of railroads; and while the Republican party has been exceedingly liberal in granting lands to aid in the construction of many of these great highways, they have doubled the price of the public land along these lines, so that the Government realizes as much from one-half as it would have done from the whole, and by the construction of these roads the land at $2.50 per acre is far cheaper to the purchaser than it would have been at $1.25 without them.

Then in these two particulars, the Homestead law and liberal grants of land to the States for the construction of railroads, the Republican party has performed services to all parts of the country that must be incalculable in the results that will flow from them.

In regard to our financial standing the contrast between our credit when the Democratic party was in power and what it has been since the Republican party gained the ascendency is most remarkable. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan his Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, found it impossible to borrow the small sum of $5,000,000 at 12 per cent interest; let it be remembered too that this was in a time of peace, and after they had had the control of the government and management of the finances for many years. Since the Republicans came into power, and right in the midst of a gigantic civil war, they had no difficulty in negotiating loans of more than a thousand millions of dollars, at a rate of interest a little more than half that offered by Mr. Cobb; and to-day, with a debt of more than two thousand millions inflicted upon the country by the Democratic policy, American securities, at home and abroad, are considered among the safest and most desirable in the world.

Another striking contrast is presented to the world in the attitude of these two parties in regard to the payment of the national debt, for while the Democracy does not, as a party, publicly announce repudiation of the debt as one of their principles, still the fact cannot be denied that many individuals of that party are to-day in favor of doing so, and in some parts of the country the measure is already assuming an organized shape. And it is no wonder that it should be so. Do they not have the example of the illustrious (?) ex-President of the defunct confederacy in connection with the Mississippi repudiation in days gone by?

"Not only does the Republican party scout the idea of repudiation, but every member of the same is fully committed to the payment of our national debt, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing.

These are a few of the prominent features that mark the contrast between the two parties, and it now remains for the people to decide which they will support. It is for them to say whether they prefer the doctrine of State sovereignty, fraught as it is with secession and disunion, or the supreme sovereignty of the general government, guaranteeing strength, security and union. Whether they prefer slavery, wrong and injustice, or freedom, justice and right.

Whether they prefer to see our great public domain converted into homes for the honest and industrious, or reserved for the benefit of the speculator?

Do they prefer the public debt to be paid in good faith, and the national credit transmitted unsullied to posterity, or the alternative, repudiation, with all the disgrace and dishonor attendant thereon, to hereafter hang like a dark cloud over the fair fame of our land?

These questions must be answered at the polls, and we feel confident that the voice of the people will be as it has been for the last ten years, an emphatic endorsement of the principles and policy of the Republican party. Q.

—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Rueims, writing on the 6th, says: The King's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are to remain till the 8th, to give all the troops time to concentrate, including what can be spared from Metz, the seven North German corps, besides two Bavarian and the Wurtemburg corps on the road unhindered, according to the official report six full cavalry divisions also. The main force is expected to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and the reserves also join their regiments, the German army will certainly reach and probably exceed 400,000.

The Oyster season is approaching, and an abundant supply is promised.

New Advertisements.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the election of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GRAEBING, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next,

(being the 11th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named; viz:

ONE PERSON for Member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of this county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows, viz:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house, in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson —now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of Jackson district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanoverton.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Shewalter, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embracing the district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Hannah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Mark H. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Harzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom Borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazle, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Bell in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minnis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the public school-house in said borough.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person except Justice of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary or Executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no judge, inspector or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

And that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall intermpt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proposition thereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon such election, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of unduly ticketing or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the same spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 29th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he or they received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to the unfinished portion of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district for which he is assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the list by the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose residence he has the right to be assessed in the same, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in the district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, opposite to a figure to denote the number on the list of a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and to set down opposite each name whether said freeman is or is not a householder; and if he is the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, and the street, alley or court to which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a householder, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another the name of the employer, and write opposite the name of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where a citizen has been naturalized he shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the list duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall take duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assistant naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for each offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or refuse to assess any person who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to pay all costs and damage by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or malicious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. All elections for city, ward borough, township and election officers, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating elections, with full force and effect as though with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms of the several blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth, and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the several districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SECTION 18. The citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not forfeit the residence required of them to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved the 4th day of March, 1870, further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, approved May 30th, 1862, it is set forth in the acts here tofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, that every person who shall, in time of war, desert the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall have been duly convicted thereof by sentence of a court martial, or military commission, shall be incapable of holding any office or enjoying any franchise or right of citizenship in the United States; and that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall utter or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in, the issuing, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for each offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, they and each of them offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote or offer to vote at such election, or tender to the judges of election a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the commonwealth, he shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, and pay a like fine and undergo a like imprisonment.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall by force, persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any such ballot or ballots at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this commonwealth, he shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1870, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,* that it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary." one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all persons voted for and to be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

COLORED VOTER'S LAW.

The following instructions from his Excellency Gov. Geary, explains the duties of assessors, registers and elections officers in regard to all freedmen of this Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 25, 1870

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition;

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is required to be performed as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws, persons or officers, or any of them, are clothed with the power and charged with the duty of registering such act as a prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote; it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such pre-requisite, and to become qualified to vote without discrimination of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence be liable for the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost, and such additional allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the 2d section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * anything in the Constitution, or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 27th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every white freeman shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, he and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be entitled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth of April, 1869, entitled, "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified, under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that doubts and questions have arisen whether the aforesaid, and acts refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

SECTION 1. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to furnish the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, Act of Congress and Act of the Legislature, to the end that they may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the [SEAL.] State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written. JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest—F. JORDAN Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 16th section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY THE 14th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, or judges, or any one of them, by reason of sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges and is hereto attend.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved may 1st 1861, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the third day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

The Representative Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th 1866, at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 4th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

Given under my hand, at my office in Beaver, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff's office, Beaver, Pa., Sept. 14, 1870.

TO OUR PATRONS.

But few of you have any adequate conception of the vast amount of medical labor performed by us.

In this, a most healthful city, several hundred physicians are daily employed, yet our own physical abilities are taxed almost beyond endurance, to satisfy the demands for our professional services.

On our books are the names of more than sixty thousand (60,000) persons who have obtained medical advice and attention.

Among the vast number of many *cures* of the worst maladies have been perfected without the patient having been seen or visited.

Over five hundred and fifty (550) cases were treated by us during the last month alone, among which the number of *cures* of the following diseases may be mentioned, viz: Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Dropsy, Kidney Affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, and may Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. &c.

We treated all those Chronic Diseases upon the most scientific principles of Urino-Pathology and Electicism.

We are able to detect the most obscure diseases by ocular, chemical or microscopic examination of the *urine*, and to prescribe the remedies in accordance with the conditions discovered—hence the *cures*.

Some of the patients treated during the last month live hundreds of miles away. Some reside in New York, some in Philadelphia, many in Eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

Many of these forwarded specimens of urine by express, and had the necessary medicines sent them by the same conveyance.

The charge for examinations, prescriptions and medicines furnished, range from three to ten dollars.

We will now have the constant assistance of Thomas L. Oldshue, M. D., who has been educated for the profession under our own direction, and graduated at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. But for this assistance we would no longer be able to attend the constantly increasing practice that is daily crowding upon us.

In fact, the great number of cases that are daily sent to us, make our correspondence and express business alone enough labor for one man, whilst the medicine and prescription department occupies the full time of another.

Our own personal attention is given to the examination of every case, and the prescription of every medicine.

Respectfully,
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
192 *Grant street, Pittsburgh.*

Miscellaneous.

HENRY LAPP,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,
OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Brighton St. above Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Cribbs and Bureaus provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. aug4tf

BEAVER DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines,
AND ALL THE OFFICINAL
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

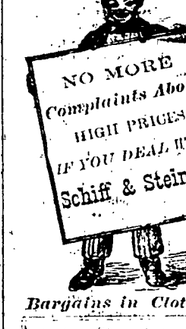
At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's

Strictly Pure White Lead
At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug4:1ydh



Bargains in Clothing!

Great Closing - Out Sale!
Of Summer Goods!!
—AT—
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Mohair Dress Goods	at 20 cts	per yd.
Unbleached muslin	" 8	" "
Bleached do	" 10	" "
Splendid bleached do	" 10	" "
Comfort Calico	" 6	" "
Dress do	" 10	" "
Ladies' Hose,	10 cts	a pair.
Gents' Socks,	8½	do
Gents Summer suits, from	$8	to $9.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to furnish the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, Act of Congress and Act of the Legislature, to the end that they may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

All Goods in Stricter and Cheaper.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS

TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,
WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN
PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN
CAUSES, AND WHOSE
CASES REQUIRE
PROMPT TREATMENT.
To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropy, or is a ropy sediment deposited after standing? Is there a thick scum rising to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the least of your eyes as brilliant? Is the bloom on your cheek as bright? Is there a dullness, a heaviness about the eyelids? Do you feel unwilling to exert yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sex